FREEMAN

BEENSBURG, PA., THE MARCH 18, 1869

CORMITTION .- In an article in our last paper on the Inaugural Address we were made to state the number of persons disfranchised in the South at twenty-five thousand. What we wrote was, that there were five more experienced members of his party. If hundred thousand white men in the Southera States who are excluded from the bal- city for the high office upon which he was lot-box in order that Northern carpet bag- about to enter, which other Presidents gers may misrepresent the Southern people in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington.

Afraid of the People.

It is the highest right of the people of a State that their constitution shall not be altered or amended without their consent legally expressed through the ballot-box So jealous of this great right were the members of the Convention that framed the present Constitution of our State, that they protected it with a triple shield, and required that any future amendment to it must receive the sanction of two successive legislatures and afterwards be approved by a vote of the people.

The Congressional negro amendment proposes to strike the word white from the constitution of this State. This is the boldest attempt that has yet been made towards centralizing power in the general government, and is the weightiest blow yet delivered against the sovereignty of the States. If this amendment is ratified by three-fourths of the State legislatures it will work a complete charge in our system of republican government. It will destroy the right of each State, heretofore held sacred, to regulate the qualifications of its own voters, and will recognise in Congress a power dangerons to, if not absolutely subversive of, the well

No party that was not steeped to the very eyes in fraud and deceit would attempt to force this measure upon the people by the sheer force of accidental numerical strength and in direct violation of its own solemn pledge. What did the Chicago Convention mean when it declared that "the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States"? It meant that negro suffrage should not, by any action of the Republican party, be imposed on a State without the consent of its people expressed through the ballot-box. And yet, in nine months after that pledge was given to the American people, it is openly, shamelessly and perfidiously violated. It seems almost like a dream that such an act of political treachery could be perpetrated without stirring the indignation of the peo-

ple to its profoundest depths. Why is it that the leaders of the radical party are afraid to submit the question of negro suffrage to a vote of the people? It is because they feel and know that an overwhelming majority of the votes of this State are opposed to it, and being conscious of that fact they are about to usurp the power of the people and by a legislative ratification of the negro suffrage amendment to perpetrate a base and infamous political fraud. The radical members of the legislature are prepared to do what their party declared at Chicago last May should not be done. The people are to be villainously cheated and defrauded by their faithless and recreant representatives out of a sacred right guaranteed to them by their own State constitution. The amendment has been ratified by our State Senate by a strict party vote. When it is ratified by the House, as it surely will be, we would like to know where are the reserved rights of Pennsylvania as expressly guaranteed to her by the constitution of the United States. They will be at the mere whim and caprice of the great overshadowing power which now dominates at Washington.

When the amendment was before the Senate last week Mr. Wallace offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has proposed an amendment to the Constitution thereof, to be known as Article XV, which changes the rule of suffrage now existing in this Commonwealth, and substitutes therefor another and a different rule. which said amendment is now submitted to ratification, and

WHEREAS, "All power is inherent in the people," and it is right that they should have an opportunity to vote for or against the ratification of the said amendment and to determine whether they will or will not United States Senate. He is well advanced change the rule of suffrage now existing, therefore

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of the Senate be and they are hereby instruct- he would give to his dedartment "an aned to prepare and forthwith report to the Senate a bill for the submission of the question of the ratification of the said amendment to the people at the election in October, 1869. Resolved, That the Senate will not act

said amendment to the Constitution of the United States at its present session, but will await the action of the people at the polls

These resolutions were scornfully rejected by the radical majority. The outrage must be inflicted now, and the people be deprived of the right of expressing their views on the question at the next October election. This is the last and boldest attempt of a revolutionary party, aiming at peculiarly political rights of the people of the State. No effort | following memorial: has been made to defend the iniquity-none can be made. If the people have not been given over to utter judicial blindness they statue of the late Thaddeus Stevens, one of will not submit to it.

-Grant's independence-as it is calledperienced statesmen as his Cabinet officers, sufficient to defray the cost of said statue. is likely to result as did the independence J K Moorhead, of Slaymaker's bull when he disputed the J. M. Broomall, Charles O'Neil, right of way with the locomotive and en-deavored to butt it off the bridge. We all Thomas Williams, know what happened to the bull. Charles O'Neil, G. F. Miller. Thomas Williams, John Oevode,

Grant's Second Wilderness.

successfully to administer the affairs of the

government, which formed so marked a fea-

ture in the inaugural address, brought Gen. Grant to sudden grief. It was the inevitable consequence of a man of purely military antecedents, like Gen. Grant, attempting to form a cabinet without consulting with the he had felt that natural distrust in his capagreater than he have felt and were not afraid to avow, he would not have involved himself in a very unpleasant position at the very threshold of his administration. His great official blunder realized the danger which usually besets an inexperienced hand in playing with edged tools. In less than forty-eight hours after be had appointed A. T. Stewart Secretary of the Treasury it was discovered that he was ineligible under the provisions of an act of Congress drawn eighty years ago by Alexander Hamilton and approved by George Washington. The law referred to prohibits any person from being appointed Secretary of the Treasury who may directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce. Mr. Stewart, being largely engaged in commercial pursuits, could not, of course, legally hold the office. To relieve himself from this dilemma General Grant sent a message to the Senate asking that body to exempt Mr. Stewart from the operation of this statute. But that body not manifesting any willingness to comply with his request, he withdrew his message. A paper was then prepared and executed by Stewart, in which he transferred and set over to certain trustees all the gains and profits for four years arising out of his business as a merchant, the profits to be devoted to charitable purposes. It was held, however, by the best lawyers to whom the question settled right of the people in their sovereign was submitted that, although this arrangecapacity to change or alter their constitument might be a compliance with the letter of the law, it was an evasion of its spirit. Stewart accordingly resigned, and Grant appointed George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in his place.

This faux pas at the beginning of the new administration is not calculated to inspire the people with any great confidence in its future career. If Andrew Johnson had committed this stupid blunder the radicals would have blustered terribly over it, and would probably have made it the ground for another impeachment.

It is very amusing to read the radical accounts of this muddle which were sent from Washington. When Stewart finally discovered that there was no possible way by which the law could be evaded, and when he waited on the President to tender his resignation. what occurred is thus described : "The interview was exceedingly pleasant and entirely satisfactory to the parties interested. Mr. Stewart said that he had no desire to embarrass General Grant in any way, particularly at this period of his administration. General Grant replied saying that he appreciated Mr. Stewart's kindly intentions," etc. One can readily imagine how "exceedingly pleasant and entirely satisfactory" it must have been both to Grant and his friend a time for the expression of mutual sympathy and commiseration. Stewart admired Grant's magnamimity in delivering to him the keys of the Treasury, while Grant went off in exstacles at Stewart's patriotism in declining an office which the law declared he could not hold. It was a sort of mutual admiration party, and we have no doubt that both felt supremely happy. The final scene in this "Comedy of Errors" would have afforded a rich subject for the inimita-

ble pencil of Hogarth. E. B. Washburne, the Secretary of State, after having held the seals of office just five days, discovered his total unfitness for the place, and he too has resigned and been appointed Minister to France. It is well that there are no difficult questions to be adjusted between this government and that of Lonis Napoleon, for in that event Washburne's last appointment would be equally as great an error as his first. He is succeed ed by Hamulton Fish, of New York. Mr. the legislatures of the different States for Washburne. Although not a brilliant statesman, he is a gentleman of acknowl-He has been Governor of his State and has served with credit and distinction in the in years, and were it not for his admitted purity of character it might be feared that

cient and fish-like smell." Gen. Schofield retires from the war office to make room for Gen. John A. Rawlins, although Grant had stated that he would upon the question of the ratification of the appoint a civilian to that office. But it must be remembered that this is to be peculiarly a military administration.

Thus ends the first chapter in the history of General Grant's first week's efforts at

A Statue to Stevens.

The radical members of the late Congress from this State, prompted by their exceeding veneration for the memory of Thaddeus purposes, to undermine and destroy the Stevens, have sent to the Legislature the

WHEREAS. The National Lincoln Monument Association of Wash ngton, D. C., has resolved to place in said monument a collossal bronze Pennsylvania's most distinguished citizens-

The undersigned respectfully, but earnestly, petition the honorable the legislature of our in nominating busines men instead of ex. State to appropriate to said monument a sum (Signed,)

Wm. Kountz, H. L. Cake. Leonard Myers, O. J. Pickey. S. Newton Pettus, C. N. Taylor,

William D. Kelley, Daniel J. Morrell,

Representatives in the Congress of the United The overweening confidence in his ability States from Pennsylvania. We miss the name of Simon Cameron from this modest petition, but the omission is perhaps not singular, since it is related that on a certain occasion, when Stevens was asked what his opinion was about Cameron's eron) charged with having stolen a red hot

We have nothing to say against the erecion of a bronze, or what would be more of Thaddens Stevens, but we solemnly protest against paying for it with the money of these patriotic Congressman will perhaps ask the loyal legislature of our State to appropriate its proportionate share towards the erection of a monument to the memory of old John Brown. If the memory of Stevens is to be perpetuated by a statue, such as is referred to, we insist that the funds shall come from the peckets of his public treasury. We do not violate the ancient maxim, wherein it is enjoined upon us to say nothing of the dead except it be in their praise when we say that Thaddens Stevens never had a strong hold on the affections of the people of Pennsylvania. He was a disturber of her peace and quiet al- being made odious with a vengeance, and most from the very first moment that he we may ere long expect to see Jefferson entered the halls of her legislature. We Davis and Gen. Lee occupying responsible will not refer to specific and well-remembered facts in his legislative career, although the foregoing petition, coming from the source it does, would be a full justification for our doing so. That he possessed many excellent traits of character is not to be deceived, and it is not surprising that his party, which was ultimately forced to accept his political leadership, should be desirous of thus manifesting their appreciation of his merits. But it must be borne in mind that one half of the taxpayers of the State will not consent that their money shall be applied to any such party purpose .-There is surely liberality enough in the radical party of this State to defray the expense of the proposed statue without filching the

amount from the State treasury. To the shame and disgrace of the country, Washington's monument in the city that bears his honored name stands unfinished for the want of pecuniary aid. The legislature of every State in the Union ought to contribute liberally of the people's money to enable that magnificent undertaking to be pushed to a successful and speedy comple- Davis, M'Intire and Wallace made able nia has as yet done nothing towards the ing that the ratification of the amendment tion of that monument to him who presided over the immortal Convention of no doubt will, be read by everybody. A 1787, and who contributed so much towards | proposition by the Democrats to submit the we protest in the name of patriotism and of justice against her now erecting a bronze statue to the memory of one who did as some twenty thousand persons of both parmuch as any other living man to uproot and .

Geary and Covode.

John W. Geary has again been doing some very dirty work for his friend and backer. Stewart to be confronted by the positive John Covode. On the 5th of March, the prohibition of an ancient law which put a day after the meeting of the present Conveto on all their nice arrangements. It was gress, the following proceedings took place in the House of Representatives:

Mr. Wordward offered a resolution to refer to the Committee on Elections the contested case from the Twenty-first district of Pennsyl practicable which of the two claimants has the PRIMA PACIE Tight to the sent. The House refu-ed to second the previous

on, and then Mr. Schurigge moved as an amendment a resolution reciting that the Governor of Penn sylvania had declared in proclamation that no such returns had been received from the Twentransmitted affidavits to the Clerk of the House, which he stated indicated the election of John Covode, and therefore directing that Mr. Covode be sworn in as sitting member, without prejudice to the claim of Henry D. Foster, the

When Geary issued his proclamation after the October election declaring the names of the members of Congress elected from this State, and in which he refused to certify that either Gen. Foster or Covode had been elected, his duty ceased and was at an end under the election laws of the State. After Fish is a great and decided improvement on that he had no more right to interfere in the matter than any private citizen. Where did this "humbuggedest Governor" of ours, as edged ability and of irreproachable integrity. Covode in his own elegant Saxon once styled him, get his authority to receive and send affidavits to the Clerk of the House on this question? Of course they were manufactured for the occasion by the friends of Covode and without any notice to Gen. Foster. Where did John W. Geary get his to the Clerk that these "affidavits" indicated the beginning of the fifteenth century .brazen assurance of Geary in this disreputa ble business is as complete as it is certainly unparalleled. He has shown his contempt as well as his ignorance of law on many other occasions, but in thir instance he entirely eclipses all his other performances. The case of Foster and Covode was referred to the Committee on Elections, under Judge Woodward's resolution.

"Treason Made Odlous,"

One of the most distinguished chieftains the reputation of having been the ablest official in the Confederacy, and, during the -Not so fast, Messieurs Radicals! You denouncing him as a liar and a villain.

When the remnant of the rebel army laid down their arms and surrendered to the superior numbers of their adversaries, and President Johnson extended official clemency to a majority of the participants in the late rebellion, a howl went up from the adherents of the more ultra portion of the radical party, and the President was repreached honesty, he modestly replied that he did not for not making treason odious. Every inremember of ever having heard him (Cam- dignity was heaped upon the people of the rebellious States and they were compelled to drink to the bitter dregs the cup which they had voluntarily pressed to their lips. But carried by the Radicals. under the new regime treason has received appropriate, a brass statue to the memory a new definition. A class of men who were nstrumental in upholding the cause of the asurgents are now looked upon with favor, providing they only exhibit a due regard for the people of Pennsylvania. If that is done, the tenets advanced by a class of men who are at present the self constituted leaders of the old Republican party, and hence we are not astonished that Gen. Longstreet has been assigned to a lucrative position under Grant's administration. Had President

Johnson made this appointment ere the close of his official career we might expect a proonged how! from the radical press and peohas only acted in this manner because he winner. The distance run was a quarter of own political admirers, and not from the has received incontestable proof that Long- a mile and Baker made it in two minutes stead of their kind regards. 'Let us have street is thoroughly repentant, i. e., has ex, and five seconds. pressed himself as being favorable to the reconstruction policy advocated by the radical wing of our present Congress. On the same principle Cresswell, of Maryland, originally a rebel and instrumental in raising a rebel company, is honored with a seat in Grant's Cabinet. Truly treason is

Harrisburg Correspondence.

positions under the new administration.

Times change and men change with them.

HARRISEURG, March 15, 1869.

Dear Freeman-The resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, known as the Fifteenth Article, passed the Senate on Thursday by a party vote of 18 Republican to 15 Democrats, and will come up as the special order in the House on Wednesday. then there is no doubt that it will pass the latter body. The radicals don't pretend to deny that if the ratification of this amendment were left to the voters of the Commonwealth it would be defeated by a majority of from fifty to one hundred thousand votes, but as the vote of the "colored cuss from Africa" is becoming a radical necessity, it is now proposed by the representatives of that party to give him the right of suffrage without consulting their constituents on the subject. The proposition was discussed in he Senate on Wednesday, the radicals being magnanimous enough to set apart the session of three hours on that evening for the discussion, after which time they gave notice they would call the previous question, Speeches were limited to thirty minutes. Messrs. Searight, Burnett, M'Candless, was with the people and not with the legis lature. These speeches should, and I have resolution to the people at the next election was voted down by the radicals, Mr. Low ry spoke in favor of the resolution. There has been remonstrances presented, signed by ties, from nearly all the districts in the Commonwealth, protesting against the ratification of this amendment. How is Cambria on the question? I understand her citizens

have not been heard from on the subject. Divorces are becoming the order of the day. It is said there has been as many as fifty petitions praying for a divorce before the legislature this session-some of such a disgraceful character that the House refused to publish the evidence in the Record.

An exhibition was given in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Thursday evening, by the pupils of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind. The entertainment was very interesting. The object was to demonstrate to the legislators the beneficial results of the appropriation to this institution. It is astonishing with what magnanimity the nations patronize an exhibition of this kind-when the admittance is noth ing. I doubt if there were a dozen mem-

bers in the House, it having become jammed with outsiders an hour before the performance was to begin. If there were any in it ing room. I do know there was quite a number unable to get inside the Hall at all. In consequence of the unfinished business befere the Houses, and the number of bills yet to be acted upon, it is not likely the final adjournment will take place before the

ST. PATRICK'S DAY .- Yesterday was the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, and was doubtless properly commemorated by the children of Eria in nearly all parts of the civilized world. Much of St. Patrick's life, says the Pittsburgh Republic, is obscured by tradition; even his birth-place and the year of his birth are matters of dispute, the details of which would be scarcely interesting to the majority of our readers. The preponderance of testimony favors the mouth of the Clyde, in Scotland, in 372. whilst others maintain that Gaul is entitled to the honor. Amongst the popular legends of miraculous events connected with his ministry, those which relate to the banishment of venomous reptiles are the most familliar; and the crosier or staff, by means of which this was achieved, was preserved authority for the impudent statement made | with great veneration in Dublin, until near the election of John Covode? That is a to have passed must have been prolific in Such an active life as he is reported to question to be determined by the Committee interesting events, many of which are reon Elections on legal evidence and not by corded by his historians. He began his John W. Geary on ex-parte andavits. The missionary labors in Ireland in the year 432, preaching the Gospel with marvellous effect for more than thirty years; his death occurred at Down, in Ulster, about A. D. 464. While preaching to the Irish, he used the Shamrock, or clover, with three leaves on the stem, to illustrate the Trinity, which is the origin of its adoption by the Irish as its national emblem. To the missionary efforts of St. Patrick may be traced the devotion to religion, their love of home and this people, and the respect and veneration for his teaching and example are preserved to this day. There is no doubt that St. Patrick Ilved and died a Catholic. The efof the "Lost Cause," General James Long- Irish decent, in this city, did not succeed the morning of the 12th inst. Wallace apforts of an eminent Presbyterian Divine of street, has been appointed by President in shaking the faith of his countrymen in Grant as Surveyor of the Port of New Or. the Catholicity and orthodoxy of their Saint at Warrenton, and was black balled by Dr. burg. New York and Boston, and spent a of blessed memory. Saint Patrick was no G. W Darden, who promised not to oppose Presbyterian.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

-Two brothers, aged 90 and 95, and their servant, aged 115, all died last week at Jamaica, N. Y Ward Beecher, died in Brooklyn on Saturday morning, aged eighty.

-Two thousand citizens of Indianapolis signed the pledge at a great temperance meeting on New Year's day. Eleven still -Dixon, Elgin, and Rock Island, Illinois,

have all elected Democratic city governments within a week. Last year they were

day his wife died of the same disease. In death they were not divided. -A Boston firm has received an order from China for six hundred cases of cheap boots and shoes, probably the first consign

ment of the kind ever sent to the country. -President Grant should now issue an rder to have "that Galena sidewalk built." He has got just as much right to do it as he | President Grant was to order General Sheri has to recommend negro suffrage for Illi-

-They have had a velocipede race at ple, but now it is all right, and Gen. Grant Mauch Chunk, Charles Baker coming out

> w years by an advertising agency. Roll- after," ing rocks gather no moss, but a lively Moss seems to have gathered the rocks. -E. W. C. Green, late Pension Agent for Pennsylvania, has resigned, and it is

delay of the pensions due 1st of January. in the rnins. Mr. Kidd was taken out alive, but his wife and two children were instantly killed.

-One of the last acts of the Fortieth United States Senate was to vote to perpetplunderings, by refusing to repeal the Tenure-of Office law. They don't want their profits reduced.

Clem, who a few days ago made a confession of the murder of Jacob Young and wife, throat with a razor.

Wallace, editor of the Clipper, was taken from jail at Warrenton, Georgia, Friday by a party of disguised men, who took him some distance from town, where they shot and killed him.

-During a terrific snow storm at Quebec, Canada, on Wednesday, a wooden bouse at Point Levi was blown to pieces, and the ington, for the President. people within, comprising a family of three persons, were baried in the snow. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

-A gentleman who recently svisited Lanesboro, Minnesota, savs there was not a tion. When we remember that Pennsylva- speeches in opposition to the measure, argu- \$35,000 hotel is being built, the public a year or two age, by the merchant princes single house in the place last July. Now a | purse which was made up for General Grant, school numbers ninety-five scholars, and of New York. -Grant has ordered several of Johnson's

> pardons to be cancelled. It would be gratifying to the people of the United States to now whence the new President derived ruch extraordinary powers as these. Perhaps he found the authority in the act of -A devoted young lady of Kansas City.

> Missouri, recently went to the neighboring town of Independence, released her lover from jail at that place, by paying his fine, and then married him. Husbands are evidently in great request in that part of the

> -Mrs. Dianna Vies, who has a great great-great grand daughter of three years. and four hundred direct descendants, rides on horseback and flourishes vigorously. near Nashville, Tennessee, though in her 114th year. She has a blooming daughter of ninety, and draws pension for three Revlutionary soldier husbands.

-India has had a curious railway accilent. An elephant, seeing the red light and the smoke, concluded that the noisy locomotive was an enemy to be summarily demolished He accordingly placed himself on the track, and met the strange creature head on, with trunk and tusks. The result was a dead elephant and eleven cars cap-

-A car coupling, it is reported, has been invented, in operating which it is not necessary to pass between the cars, and other advantages of the juvention are that by its use the disagreeable jerks in the starting of a train is avoided, a spring being so arranged as to play on to an adjustable head and take up the lost motion of the

-Massachusetts has two members of the Cabinet, and her two Senators are at the head of the important Committees of the Senate. The twelve Senators from New England have Chairmen for eight of the principal Committees, whilst Pennsylvania, with a population equal to all of New England, can afford but one. Nothing like being of the Yankee nation, particularly of

-The Allentown (Pa.) Democrat says The average cost per ton for the production of pig iron'is \$26. The selling price of pig iron for the last year has ranged from \$87 to \$42 per ton. Our iron men have been realizing a profit ranging from \$11 to \$16 per ton-profits greater, perhaps, than are deriveed from any other business in the country, the cotton lords of New England not excepted.

-A few days ago Newcastle was more than excited. She thought she had risen to the dignity of being visited by an earthquake in propria personæ. Alas for the hopes of the community. An inspection closed the fact that only a portion of the upper surface of the old coal mine upon which part of the city is built had given away, carrying with it some out-house and

-Last November the State of Missouri voted directly on the question of negro suffrage, with the following result: For ne gro suffrage, 55.236; against negro suffrage. 4 053; majority against negro suffrage. 18 817. In the face of this expression of the people's will, the Legislature of that those domestic virtues which characterize State hastened to gratify the constitutional amendment giving the ballot to negroes in all the States. This is Radical respect for the wishes of the majority.

-Wallace, editor of the Warrenton. (Ga) Darden through the columns of his paper. he had committed long and bitter struggle, he was active, untiring and vigilant in his efforts to compass the destruction of the old Union, and over its ruins to erect a government in the inter-its ruins ruins

-The Island of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, and the only colony of Sweden in America, is reported to be suffering excessively from famine. An official report has been sent to Stockholm, that within -Mrs. Lydia Beecher, mother of Henry four weeks, nineteen deaths had occurred from absolute starvation. Six hundred persons were on the point of sharing the same fate, unless help was speedily afforded. St. Bartholomew has an area of thirty square miles and a population of eighteen

thousand souls. -The most sensible proposition we have seen yet for the relief of Ireland is that emanating from the leading Irishmen of Chicago, for the organization of Irish socia--A man in Fairfax county, Va., died re- ties all over the county, to aid and protect cently of delirium tremens, and the next those of their countrymen who desire to seek homes in the States Information is also to be prepared, transmitted and diffused throughout Ireland, giving reliable data concerning the price of lands, labor, &c., accompanied with such suggestions and advice as will be of service to the emigrant.

-The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Let us have peace.' One of the first acts of dan to New Orleans, among a people that he oppressed, and who consequently hate him. The President could have committed no greater outrage on their feelings, and, of course, cannot but secure their ill-will inpeace' is to be treated like the suffrage -One of the richest men in Berlin is plank of the Chicago platform-as good named Moss, who has made a fortune in a enough before the election, but worthless

-Two gentlemen in Providence have invented an apparatus to be used in extinguishing fires. By a simple contrivance a platform large enough to accommodate two said that he is a great defaulter to the govor three firemen with hose can be raised to ernment-and which accounts for the long the height of fifty feet in three minutes, thus bringing the firemen on a level with the -A house in Philadelphia, occupied by a upper portions of a burning building, and, family named Kidd, fell on thursday, from if necessary, acting as a means of egress for had construction, burying the entire family persons cut off for escape by other means. The apparatus is called "the fireman's platand with the running gear weighs about thirty three hundred pounds.

-On Friday week, some men were cutting a read through the snow drift near nate and sustain the Whisky Ring and its | Peacham Corners, Vt., they came upon the frozen bodies of Mrs. Emmons, aged sixty years, her daughter and her grandson. The old lady had fallen, overcome by the cold -Silas A. Hartman, a brother of Mrs. and the snow, half a mile from a farmer's house, through the windows of which a light was shining all night, while the committed suicide in his cell in jail at In- daughter had approached a little nearer, dianapolis on Wednesday, by cutting his and the boy was within two rods of the window. He had evidently dragged him--Dr. G. W. Darden, who killed Charles | self some distance on his hands and knees.

> THE following is the present state of the great gift enterprise at Washington: A. T. Stewart, nominated for Secretary of the Treasury. He subscribed for a house and lot in New York, and another in Wash-Mr. Borie was selected as Secretary of

the Navy. He was a contributor to Grant's Philadelphia house. Hamilton Fish is Secretary of State. He took a large investment in the handsome

Mr. Hoare is Attorney General. Grant is indebted to him for the present of a handsome library. Mr. Washburne procured for General

Grant his appointment to the army. He receives his reward in a brief appointment as Secretary of State, and by being elected for the French Commission Mr. Sharp, the selected Marshal of the District of Columbia, is so fortunate as to

be a brother-in-law to the new President.

Colonel Casey, appointed Collector of the port of New Orleans, is another brother in-Mr. Cram, who is now Consul to Leeds. will be appointed Minister to Switzerland.

He enjoys, also, the distinguished honor of being a relative of Grant.

So far the gift enterprise at Washinton consists in fat offices for the President's reations and subscaibers to Grant funda .-Cin. Enquirer OBITUARY .- Hon. James Guthrie, late

United States Senator from Kentucky, died at Louisville on the 13th inst. Mr. Guthrie was born near Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1703, and educated at the Academy in that town. After studying law, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, which office he filled in such a manner as to gain the entire confidence of his fellow-citizens. He subsequently served nine years in the Legisature of the State, and six years in the Senate; was President of the State Constitutional Convention in 1851; was Secretary of the Treasury in President Pierce's Cabi net; a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1864, and was chosen a United States Senator from his native State in 1865. which position he resigned in 1868, on account of ill-health. Mr. Gnthris was also a delegate to the National Union Convention of 1866. The deceased Kentuckian was a man of solid, rather than showy acquirements; an honest citizen, a sincere patriot, and a gentleman who exercised a much real good in the world. commanding influence in his native State. Philadelphia Age.

EFFECT OF GRANT'S BIBLE READING-He Provideth for His own Family .- In the batch of nominations sent to the Senate on Thursday there were only two brothers-inaw of the President, viz : Sharp, for Marshall of the District of Columbia, and Col. Casey, for Collector of the Port of New Or leans. The latter position, it may be remembered, was tendered to General Walter Gresham, of Indiana, who declined it. He is the only one who will have declined an office under Grant's administration.

It is said that another brother in law of Grant's-Cram-now Consul to Leeds, will appointed Minister resident to Switzerland, and Orville Grant, the President's brother, is to get something handsome at Chicago. This practice of pepotism is severely criticised by politicians. A leading Radical, referring to the President's appointments, says he was taking care of his relations and the fellows who had given him

ANOTHER BOOTH STORY -The Canton (Ohio) Repository (Republican) of the 9th inst., has been assured by a reliable inform ant, who is also a Republican, that a few days previously he met J. Wilkes Booth at Alliance; that they took passage on the train to a small place, and there, in a private room of a farmer's house, Booth related his adventures since the assassination of Lincoln; told him that he was not in the barn in which it was said he was killed; and that he had wandered into Europe, but could not find any rest; that he had returned, been to Washington, Chicago, Pittshis application. Wallace then attacked by horror at the thought of the great crime

OUR NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

The superior merits of the "Binger" Machines over all others, either for Family the or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of th ir relative excellences is no longer coa-

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE. which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or exp nse, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the BEST ENING MACHINE IN EXISTE OR

PACT, DURABLE and BEAUTIFUL I is quiet, light running, and capable of PER-FORMING A RANGE AND TABLETY OF WORK DEVER before attempted upon a single Machine, asing either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and conrect materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Remming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilties, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c., are Novn. and Practical, and have been invented and adjusted esperially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful and Perular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new

A faint idea, however, can at best be son weved through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sawing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can pogsibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then he made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Sloger" Machines will be found in nearly every oily and to an throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may he addressed to

The Singer Manufacturing Company 458 BROADWAY, NEW YORE. PRILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1106 CHESTNOT STREET.

DO U. T. ROBERTA, Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High street The par lic are respectfully lavied to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Ma. chines sold at city prices. No varient chaters. Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk and Cettes always on hand. [aug 20.-iy.

A NOBLE ARTICLE. - The testimony of stelligent men and women, in favor of any given thing, cannot be thrown aside, and reparded as worthless.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS have re ceived the endorsement and cordial approba comes debilitated. The German Bitters does this, and possesses the additional advanture of seing non-intoxicating. For the cure of it complaint, dyspensia, nervous debility, and all iseases of the nervous system, it is unequaled and is recommended by physicians of the high est standing. The wonderful sale which this article has, is of itself a sufficient guarantee of its surpassing excellence

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THE UNDISPUTED SUPERIORITY & he medicinal virtues of Robach's Blood Pill Stomach Bitters and Blood Purlier over a ly is it evinced in this important fact : That it sponsible druggists and merchants all over the plary interest to recommend other medicas and skin Diseases and to purity the blood ex tant; hence the people must naturally give their voices in favor of remodies which effect #

"AUTION .- All persons are hereby Cautioned against interfering in any way with a Wagon and Sied purchased by me from Edward Davis, collier. Jackson township, and which I have left in the possession of the said Edward Davis during my pleasure. V. S. BARKER

Ebensburg, March 6, 1869. 3t. A DMINI-TRATOR'S NOTICE!-Letters of Administration on the estated

MICHAEL MOHLER, Inte of Carroll township Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, all parties indebted to said established are required to make payment, and those has ing claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for e times NICHOLAS LAMBOURN, Admir. MARY MOHILER Admir. Carroll Tp., March 11, 1869. 6:

ASTATE OF JOHN SKELLY, SB DEC'D -I etters of Administration the estate of John Skelly, sr., late of Summer hill township, deceased, having been grant to me by the Register of Cambria cour hereby notify all persons having claims aga said estate to present them properly pr for settlement, and those indebted will make payment without delay AUPX SKELLY, Administrator

Summerhill Tp , March 11, 1:69 6t SPRING! 1869

OPENING OF NEW SILKS OPENING OF NEW SHAWLS. OPENING OF NEW CHINTZES

OPENING OF NEW POPLINS Full stock of STAPLE and F NCY SPRING GOODS FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

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